The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7114 號七十百壹千七第 日壹月八年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1880. 六拜禮 號五十二月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 24, SIAMESE CROWN, Siam. ship, 539, J. Hennings, Amoy 19th Sept., General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

DEPARTURES.

September 24, LAERTES, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

REPORTS

The Siamese ship *Siamese Crown* reports left Amoy on the 19th instant. Experienced a typhoon last night.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
Per last Mail's Advice.)

Diomed (s)	China Ports	July 16
Bonito	Hongkong	July 18
Glenroza	Manila	July 21
Patroclus (s)	China Ports	July 24
Hesperia (s)	Hankow	July 27
Orestes (s)	China Ports	July 27
Achilles (s)	Hankow	July 27
Glenearglas (s)	Foochow	July 28
Glamis Castle (s.)	Hankow	July 29
Achilles (s)	Hankow	July 29
Glenearglas (s)	Foochow	July 29
Cairnsmuir (s.)	Hankow	July 30
Hesperia (s)	Shanghai	July 30
Parthia	Manila	Aug. 1
Francisco	Swatow	Aug. 2
Hazel Hobe	Formosa	Aug. 2
Teucer (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 4
Santa Rosa	Manila	Aug. 7
Orient	Formosa	Aug. 8

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Triton	Hamburg	May 13
Orion	Cardiff	May 31
Vale of Dee	Antwerp	June 5
Dr. Petermann	Cardiff	June 10
Oldbridge	London	June 15
Valparaiso	Cardiff	June 16
Gold Hunter	Cardiff	June 21
Hotspur	Hamburg	June 24
Importer	Penarth	June 28
Adolph	Hamburg	July 2
Weser	Penarth	July 5
Belle of Oregon	Cardiff	July 5
Solfidor	Cardiff	July 14
Charlton (s)	London	July 17
Urania	Cardiff	July 22
John P. Best (s.)	Antwerp	Aug. 1
Hakon Adelsten (s.)	Cuxhaven	Aug. 1
Sindh (s.)	Marseilles	Aug. 23
Yangtsé (s.)	Marseilles	Sept. 5

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [306

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling. OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ...	£100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ...	£120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ...	£250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ...	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE ...	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...	Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1879 ...	Tls. 913,268

DIRECTORS.
F. B. Forbes, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. Boyd, Esq. | Wm. Meyerink, Esq.
J. H. Plenckvoss, Esq. | F. D. Hitch, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.
Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
[43] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KEUNG-SHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.
HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH of this BANK will be CLOSED on the 30th September. Messrs. TURNER & Co. will act as the BANK'S AGENTS at this Port.
R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1880. [1527

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ...	£800,000.
RESERVE FUND ...	£190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2% PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3% PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4% PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5% PER ANNUM.
WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [968

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,600,000 of Dollars.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf Andrés, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 16th August, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ...	£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ...	£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, BOURDON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
20th May, 1879. [10

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF NELSON SPRATT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of NELSON SPRATT, Deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the Undersigned, Solicitors for WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT, the Administrator in the above Estate, on or before the First day of October next.
And Notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said NELSON SPRATT amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT, or his Solicitors, have then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT, or his Solicitors, have not had notice at the time of distribution.
Dated the 17th day of June, A.D. 1880.
BRERETON AND WOTTON,
1029] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [32

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.
NOTICE.
A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.
Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.
Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS,
39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART,
Manager.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co.,
34, Leadenhall Street,
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH,
6m534] Manager.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
WE have This Day established a BRANCH of our FIRM in Hongkong, and have authorized Mr. P. Z. MARTIN to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM.
M. MARTIN & Co.,
(of Calcutta).
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1m1519

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. WILLIAM HOMFRAY FULLER DARBY to SIGN the NAME of our Firm in Hongkong and China.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1880. [1m1448

TO BE LET

TO LET.
ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879 [1417

TO LET.
A BUNGALOW, VICTORIA PEAK, with every accommodation and Tennis Lawn; Possession about middle of October. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. G. SMITH & Co.,
5, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1526

TO LET.
THE "EYRIE," VICTORIA PEAK, with Immediate Possession for remainder of the summer months.
The BASEMENT of "FAIRLEA," 5 Rooms and Garden.
LARGE and SMALL GODOWNS at FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS. Also STORAGE for Timber, &c., on Water side.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1880. [1439

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the Blue House); Possession on the 1st of October.
Also,
The HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIER, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate Possession.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1880. [1426

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.
919] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.
THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.
The DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 31 and 33, WELLINGTON STREET.
OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS, now in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, with strong Room attached; also other OFFICES and CHAMBERS in the same building.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1880. [4]

TO LET.
TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET.
NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 8 Rooms and Out-houses.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1880. [214

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A GUNBOAT'S NEW BOILER, 20-H.P. (nominal; its shell is ½-inch Plate best Lowmoor Iron; it has been tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch pressure; never been used.
A VERTICAL BOILER, 10-H.P. (nominal); is nearly new.
2 8-H.P. BOILER, with Return Tubes.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with Galway's Patent Tubes.
1 1-H.P. STEEL BOILER.
2 TAYLOR'S PATENT 10-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER DONKEY ENGINES, fitted with Pulley for driving Machinery.
2 10-H.P. STEAM-LAUNCH ENGINES.
1 1-H.P. ENGINE and PUMP.
A Powerful 3-TB CRANE, 3 Powerful CRAB WINCHES, a NEW CAST IRON SAW BENCH and 3 CIRCULAR SAWS, a NEW DOUBLE WOOD LATHE, 8 8-tons SCREW LIFTING JACKS, a NEW GRINDING STONE (5½ feet in diameter, by 12 inches wide), A PATENT COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 2 Boxes TAPS and DIES, 5 CRANK BRACES, 10 RATCHET BRACES, 5 DRILLING POSTS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S, BOILERMAKER'S and BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, 5 TUBE EXPANDERS, 10 STEAM WHISTLES, 12 STEAM PRESSURE GUAGES, 10 SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES, 11 STEAM INDICATORS, 1 AZIMUTH COMPASS and BINNACLE STAND, 3 WALKER'S PATENT LOGS, about 2,000 lbs. FUNNELLING, 12 PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS, 3 ANCHORS, 300 Fathoms CHAIN CABLE, 2 NEW IRON BUOYS (6 ft. by 4), 6 Coils CHARCOAL WIRE ROPE, 5 Coils Russian HEMP ROPE.
A GATLING GUN, 2 NEW WROUGHT IRON RIFLED BLAKELY'S GUNS (24-Pounders), about 10 tons Staffordshire Best BAR IRON.
And
A Consignment of HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS, comprising ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK and RED PAINTS, and OXIDE PAINT, RAW and PALE BOILED OIL, and ENGINE OIL.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1502

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for TOWING VESSELS to Sea or in Harbour. TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.
Rates cheaper than any other Firm, varying according to size of Launch.
Captains are invited to call personally.
Detention of the Launches will be charged $15 per day for Large, and $10 for Small. Not responsible for delay through accidents to machinery.
SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best of materials used.
We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Gentry and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME, our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.
Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods, and without which none are genuine.
SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [517

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned has received instructions from GEO. L. TOBLIN, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 25th September, 1880, at Two P.M., at his Residents, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, the whole of his
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
English-made Walnut Green Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
English-made Walnut CENTRE TABLE and SIDE TABLES, Lady's WORK TABLE, and Inlaid CORNER WHATNOT, GLASS BOOKCASE and BOOKS.
CHIMNEY GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, RUGS, GASALIERS, and GAS BRACKETS.
Extension DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHIFFONIER, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
Double IRON BEDSTEAD, Single BEDSTEADS, COTS, Lady's Double-winged WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTAND, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, Vienna-made Bedroom CHAIRS, and CHEVAL GLASS.
One COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.
A BAGATELLE TABLE.
A WANZER SEWING MACHINE.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1503

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents of the LANCA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 27th of September, 1880, at ELEVEN A.M., at the Store of Mr. J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central, for Account of the Concerned,
SUNDRY GOODS,
damaged at the fire of the 24th September, 1880, comprising:—
SALOON RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, Assorted FILES, and SUNDRIES, IRON WARE, BACON, ALE, GOLD LEAF TOBACCO, SOAP, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1880. [1537

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 29th September, 1880, at Two P.M., at No. 30, Hollywood Road, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
Cretonne-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
Blackwood Marble-top CENTRE and SIDE TABLES.
Vienna ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, Englishmade Mahogany CARD TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, and HEARTHRUGS.
Extension DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Vienna Dining-room CHAIRS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON COTS, Lady's Double-winged WARDROBE, with PLATE GLASS DOOR, Marble-top TOILET TABLE and WASHSTAND, and CHEVAL GLASS.
A COTTAGE PIANO, by J. BROADWOOD and SONS.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1880. [1534

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on
MONDAY,
the 11th day of October, 1880, at THREE P.M., on the Premises, by
Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer,
Under the directions of the Mortgagee, pursuant to a power of Sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage,—
ALL that ONE UNDIVIDED MOIETY or Half Share of and in all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate, lying, and being at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong abutting on the North side thereof on First Street, Syingpoon, and measuring thereon Fifty-two and a half feet, on the South side thereof on Second Street, Syingpoon, and measuring thereon Fifty-two and a half feet, on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot Number Six Hundred and Thirty-one, and measuring thereon One Hundred and Five feet, and on the West side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot Number Six Hundred and Twenty-nine, and measuring thereon One Hundred and Five feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole Five Thousand Five Hundred and Twelve square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 630, with the substantial and well built PREMISES thereon, held under a Crown Lease dated the 24th day of August, 1861, for a term of Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine years, to be computed from the 26th day of December, 1860, subject to the payment of an Annual Crown Rent of $72.80, and to the usual covenants and conditions in the Crown Lease.
For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON AND WOTTON,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
29, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong;
or, to the Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1504

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [2

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SPORTING GUNS.
We have just received from Messrs. WILLIAMS & POWELL, Liverpool, a Choice Assortment of
BREECH-LOADING SNAP-ACTION AND HAMMERLESS GUNS,
with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Price Lists on application to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1880.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE, EX "AJAX" AND "GLENCOE":—
SHOOTING BOOTS.
WALKING BOOTS.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BAT PRESSES.
CRICKETING GEAR.
FOOTBALLS.
NEW MENU TABLETS.
CASH AND DEED BOXES.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
SCOTCH OATMEAL.
FRENCH JAMS.
STRAWBERRY, RASBERRY, GREENGAGE, APRICOT, CHERRY, GOOSEBERRY, PLUM.
STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.
IMPERIAL PLUMS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1880. [37

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW,
can be had in any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A FEW EXCELLENT VILLA BUILDING PLOTS on BONHAM ROAD, on Leases of 979 years, at a nominal Crown Rent.
Apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1880. [1196

FOR SALE.
SCHIEDAM GENEVER in STONE JARS.
PRIME RIFLES and SALOON RIFLES, CARTRIDGE CASES, and RE-LOADING CAPS, Good NAVY COCOA, &c., &c.
Apply to J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1880. [1455

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, ALL SIZES, and COMPOSITION NAILS, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Peddar's Wharf Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1880. [1255

FOR SALE.
KEROSINE OIL, DEVOE'S and PRATT'S. American LAGER BEER.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1880. [1124

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, * ** *** and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

FOR SALE.
DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANCAIS ET LATIN,
By M. DE GUIGNES.
1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition.
Apply to LEONG AKIT, *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1879.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1880.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1094

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$30 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

INTIMATIONS.

THIRD DRAWING.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong and Shanghai, on the Twenty-third day of September, 1880, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HENRY SMITH, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.
335 BONDS, Nos.:—

11	21	24	45	61	73	84
89	112	113	116	122	131	137
144	147	149	181	224	238	245
253	261	271	282	287	294	301
304	306	317	336	340	341	343
345	348	350	375	396	398	406
415	421	427	432	440	445	454
469	471	477	479	486	490	512
535	538	556	581	583	586	608
610	620	621	625	637	652	722
727	750	752	757	770	795	800
802	825	836	840	842	852	858
859	873	875	879	907	908	914
920	927	979	986	994	1008	1009
1010	1016	1049	1065	1091	1104	1108
1113	1120	1134	1142	1162	1164	1166
1192	1242	1256	1274	1281	1282	1298
1301	1317	1341	1348	1350	1368	1377
1388	1389	1395	1395	1412	1413	1418
1457	1463	1478	1487	1497	1526	1511
1550	1552	1561	1566	1575	1595	1607
1610	1615	1635	1637	1641	1649	1654
1659	1672	1678	1693	1697	1702	1719
1721	1725	1729	1736	1742	1806	1810
1812	1827	1842	1850	1860	1865	1884
1885	1887	1890	1917	1920	1926	1935
1941	1947	1957	1958	1960	1970	1976
1985	2000	2007	2015	2024	2067	2069
2074	2084	2100	2105	2108	2141	2151
2153	2170	2198	2209	2210	2220	2224
2226	2227	2237	2238	2295	2315	2316
2324	2342	2378	2374	2379	2387	2407
2419	2425	2446	2451	2469	2471	2481
2506	2507	2510	2515	2544	2549	2551
2555	2566	2572	2621	2624	2629	2638
2650	2670	2698	2690	2697	2708	2713
2718	2720	2725	2726	2751	2772	2780
2794	2797	2803	2827	2832	2834	2840
2845	2847	2853	2861	2900	2904	2907
2921	2966	2993	2996	3001	3007	3015
3018	3023	3055	3071	3072	3074	3087
3090	3091	3108	3114	3126	3140	3147
3148	3166	3199	3202	3204	3241	3251
3306	3310	3324	3331	3332	3339	3382
3385	3395	3403	3406	3409	3425	3430
3436	3445	3459	3471	3480	3507	3522
3546	3564	3565	—	—	—	—

For Shanghai Taels 500 each=Shanghai Taels 112,500.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Agents issuing the Loan),
(Signed) H. SMITH,
Chief Accountant.
Countersigned,
A. B. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1880. [1510

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878.
The COUPONS falling due on the 23rd September, 1880, of the above Loan, together with the Bonds drawn for redemption, will be PAID at the Office of this Corporation on and after that date.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Agents issuing the Loan),
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1880. [1511

NOTICE.
THE Public are WARNED against RECEIVING FIVE-DOLLARS NOTES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION numbered 122,001 to 122,500, dated 23rd May, 1877, and signed by EDWARD COPE, pro Manager, and R. A. NELSON, pro Accountant; these Notes having been STOLEN.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1880. [1415

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
FOR 1880,
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the
EIGHTEENTH YEAR
in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1880.

THE Government of Peking have not of late years displayed much interest in the affairs of the neighbouring tributary kingdom of Corea. Ready at all times to accept the homage and, if need be, to exact the customary tribute paid by the peninsular kingdom, the Chinese Government are very loth to actively interfere in the internal or foreign relations of their tributary. Thus, when Corea had, through her own folly, got involved in a dispute with Japan, and had either to fight or admit her neighbours to her ports to trade, and appealed to Peking for assistance, she was coolly told that she must not expect any help or countenance from the Dragon Throne in her dispute with Japan, and had better come an agreement with that Power as soon as practicable. This advice was acted upon perforce, but Corea hardly relished it, and the effect has naturally been to incline her more to an alliance with Japan, especially as she hopes to induce the Japanese Representative to act as a buffer between herself and foreign Powers. There is nothing the Corean Government dread so much as the thought of being compelled to abandon their cherished isolation, probably knowing that their tyrannical rule would not long survive the introduction of new ideas from abroad. The Corean people have not the liberty possessed by either the Japanese or the Chinese, and they are systematically repressed by the Government. In order, therefore, to perpetuate their ascendency, the reigning powers in Corea will strain every nerve to resist the admission of foreigners. China has exhibited no inclination to assist them in this object, advising them rather to submit to the inevitable, and the result is a great and rapid rise of Japanese influence in Corea. The *Shên-pao*, in a recent article, notices this fact and suggests that Japan may have ulterior views. It goes on to advocate that China should aid Corea to maintain her independence by despatching thirty thousand troops there forthwith, as the *Shên-pao* believes Corea cannot long maintain either her isolation or independent national existence. This may be very true, but we doubt very strongly whether the Chinese troops would materially aid in that direction. They might perhaps annex the country; they never are likely to bring its Government to listen to reason. We do not, however, believe the Japanese Government have any ulterior motives in establishing themselves in Corea; they wanted merely to enjoy trading privileges similar to those reluctantly conceded the land of the Rising Sun to foreigners. It is to the interest of China that Corea should be opened up to foreign trade; in her present isolated state she is a source of danger and weakness to Peking. It would be a great mistake for the Chinese Government to assist Corea against foreigners; and it would not be politic for the Chinese to attempt the annexation of Corea, at all events under present circumstances. At the same time there can be no doubt that the Authorities at Peking are beginning to recognise that Corea may at any time become a factor in producing troubles with Western Powers, and so much attention has been of late directed towards the peninsula that the Corean Government can hardly expect China to continue to regard the country with her former indifference.

We are requested to state that the evening service at the Cathedral will commence at 4.30 from to-morrow till the beginning of November.

A Japanese paper announces that Mr. Ozaki, of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, was about to start for London to marry an English lady.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa would seem to be making a very complete round of the places in the Far East. Having visited Corea in the *Vettor Pisani*, he has since sailed round Yesso. He was at Hakodate on the 30th ultimo.

By a printer's error which escaped detection in reading, a sentence in the leader of yesterday was made to read:—"We consider it a very unfortunate thing that the *Iron Duke* was not lost," &c. As will be obvious by the context, the word *fortunate* was written and should have appeared.

The departure of the M. M. steamship *Peiho* has been postponed till 5 p.m. this afternoon, and the mail will close at the Post Office at 4 o'clock. The *Gaelic*, taking the American mail, has been postponed till daylight to-morrow, the mail at the Post Office closing at 5 p.m. this evening, and there will be no supplementary mail on board.

On Thursday night, shortly before ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a samshoo shop in Fat Hing-street, at the back of the Star Hotel. Little damage was done, owing to Messrs. Kwok Acheong's people and Mr. Linde, of the Star Hotel, being on the spot as soon as the alarm was given. Mr. Kwok Acheong's fire engine was in use a few minutes after, with water from a well. No information seems to have been given at any of the fire stations, as no firemen excepting those from private firms appeared. Had the fire got to the samshoo before the Fire Brigade could have been on the spot, the whole premises would have been in a blaze, and not only that but also Mr. Linde's hotel and Messrs. Kwok Acheong's place; in fact the two squares would most probably have been burnt down, there being a fresh breeze at the time which would have carried the fire right down from where it commenced. Our informant, who was an eye witness, says too much credit cannot be given to the above-named parties, and had it not been that the fire engine mentioned was within a few yards of the fire, much property might have been lost.

An inquest on the body of Tse Apoon was held yesterday afternoon, at the Government Civil Hospital, before the Acting Coroner Mr. G. S. Northcote, and a jury composed of Messrs. J. A. Elliot, S. P. Johannes, and J. A. Gott. Ng Akwai said—I am a seaman employed on the *Kam Hop Shan*, trading junk. I knew the deceased; he was forty-two years of age and was also a seaman employed on the junk. Yesterday our junk arrived at the Fu Tow Chow about noon and we anchored there. About eight o'clock in the evening the wind blew very hard and the cable broke, and the boat was drifted from Lyee-moon to West Point. When we got about ten feet from the shore there were some stones there and all the crew wanted to jump ashore. Deceased jumped and fell into the water. I immediately jumped into the water, and swam to the shore. The deceased was quite insensible and could not speak. I saw him shaking very much. Then the police came and brought him to the Hospital. He died before he was put into the ambulance. The junk was in danger of running ashore. There were fourteen men on board. No one prevented deceased from jumping ashore. The sea was rough at the time and it was more dangerous to stop on board than to jump ashore. All did not jump; only some of us. The junk is now broken. When we picked up deceased we found his arm was broken. He was in the water about five minutes. I did not see him strike against any stones. When the junk broke loose we tried to get to the shore close by, but the wind was strong and the sea very rough and we could not do anything. There were no other junks near. We saw nobody on shore who could assist us till afterwards. Soon afterwards a number of Europeans came to our assistance and threw a rope to the junk. This was about one hour after we first struck the shore. I think it was about midnight when deceased jumped overboard.—Tse Aobu, the master of the junk, gave corroborative evidence, and said a number of Europeans came to the assistance of the junk about one a.m. and threw a rope to witness and drew him ashore. He did not order his men not to jump ashore. There were five men who remained on board and did not jump ashore.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the seventh ordinary meeting, to be held at the Society's offices, at three o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 1st proximo:—

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the report on the business of the Society for the year 1879 and for the six months ending 30th June, 1880.

1879.—The net premium collected for the year, after deducting returns and reinsurances, amounts to $341,927.33.

It will be noticed from the annexed statement of working account that after providing for the payment of $327,455.27 as an interim bonus, dividend and reserve fund declared last May, the balance at credit is $144,070.59.

Of this amount the directors propose to pay a second bonus of three per cent. on contributions, a second dividend of $8.60 per share and to place the usual proportion, viz.: $3,876.74 to reserve fund, which will absorb a sum of $34,900.68, leaving a balance of $110,669.91, against which there are claims and losses still unpaid, estimated at $110,000, thus closing the account for 1879.

The outturn of the business for 1879 shows a net profit for the year amounting to $361,535.16, divided as follows:—

Return of 23 per cent. on contributions,	$241,081.65
Dividend of $168.60 per share.....	34,900.00
Placed to reserve fund	35,153.51
	$361,535.16

1880.—The position of the Society for the present year, as far as it can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Balance of working account	$501,314.29
Add—Estimated premium earned since, less reinsurances, return premium, and charges	220,000.00
	$721,314.29
Deduct—Estimate of losses and claims known to date	305,000.00
	$416,314.29

DIRECTORS.

Owing to the resignation of the Hon. H. B. Gibb, Mr. H. Lowcock was invited to the vacant seat, but this gentleman having also lately left the colony, the directors elected Mr. W. H. F. Darby to fill the vacancy, and his election now requires the confirmation of the meeting.

In accordance with the clause 109 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon and A. P. McEwen retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In the absence of Mr. R. Innes, the Board appointed Mr. A. Wemyss to audit the present accounts.

Mr. J. H. Cox and Mr. R. Innes retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. RYRIE, Chairman.

THE GALE.

The weather continued gusty, with heavy showers of rain, yesterday morning until about ten o'clock, after which the weather improved. From the direction in which the wind veered it may be assumed the typhoon passed to the South of Hongkong, and that the gale experienced here was its outer circle. The damage done, although not great, shows that the force of the wind was very considerable. We gave yesterday such particulars as were obtainable up to three a.m., and now supplement them with those obtained during the day. Peddar's Wharf was covered with bamboos, planks, and seats from the bath-house, and nearly all the planks of the wharf itself have been raised, whilst the gas lamps have been repaired. The landing steps have all gone, but curiously enough the mat shed, which looked as if the least blow would carry it away, remains standing. Proceeding eastward, several ruts were noticeable in the road in front of the Cricket Ground, and the trees here, as in other parts of the town, had suffered somewhat. The front of the bath-house has been completely carried away, while the remaining portion is much shattered, and all the dressing rooms have disappeared, as also has the bridge from the bath to the shore. In the gymnasium a portion of the eastern wall, which was of wood, was blown in. In the boat-house some of the craft remained snugly enough, but a sculling boat, a pair oar, a dinghy, and a canoe have either been smashed up or have disappeared. As mentioned yesterday, the Club boats had been removed to a place of safety. A portion of the sea wall in front of Wellington Barracks, about twenty feet in length, is much damaged. A junk was smashed up between the Long Pier and the Praya Wall. At the bridge crossing the Praya over Messrs. Morrison and Fenwick's slip the northern board-ing was blown down, while the granite blocks at either end on which the planks of the bridge rest have been disturbed. Along the Praya from this point to Macgregor Barracks there are several ruts in the road and several of the coping stones of the sea wall have been washed in. East of the Wanchai Police Station five bamboo jetties were carried away. The Commissariat steam-launch sank at her moorings.

Proceeding westward from Peddar's Wharf, a stone junk is lying water-logged and much damaged alongside Lapraik's Wharf. The wharf itself has suffered a little, but not much. At the P. and O. wharf the temporary connection between the Praya and the head of the pier which was erected while the sea wall was being built has been carried away, some of the planks of the pier have been disturbed, and on the wharf is lying a balk of timber which has drifted there and the two spring-boards from the bath-house. The east end of the *Tsehong* wharf has been completely smashed up. At the Canton wharf some of the planks at the head and the flooring of the house on the wharf have been raised. The P. O. wharf at West Point has had nearly all its planks lifted, and during the gale it was two feet under water. In the bight on the east side of the wharf there is a large amount of wreckage of cargo boats and sampans which had been lying there before the gale and were smashed up during its continuance. On the Praya at this part are a large number of small boats which had been hauled up. Alongside the Praya near the Sailor's Home is a Chinchow junk which drifted there from her mooring off Fa Tow Chow. Her cable broke at eight p.m. and she was carried down through the harbour and struck against the Praya Wall about midnight. Mr. White, one of the foremen of the Humane Society, with a number of seamen from the Home, and some police under Inspector Thomson, rescued a number of people on board, but one man in attempting to jump ashore fell in the water and was drowned. A chimney fell down during gale causing a great crash in Western Market but did no harm. Howard's wharf has sustained no material damage, but a large quantity of heavy timber which was lying on it on Thursday was all washed away. The surface of the road all along the Praya has been very much cut up especially at those portions between the Harbour Master's Office and the P. and O. wharf at West Point, and between the Gas Works and the slip at Lap Sap Wan. During the gale there was three feet of water in Bonham-strand and Wing Lok-street, and all the ground floors of the houses were flooded, and considerable damage was done by the water in the stores along the Praya.

In the Gardens but little damage has been done. In view of the threatening indications which preceded the gale every precaution had been taken, and beyond a few trees losing some branches and one or two small ones being blown down, no harm has been done by the blow. Many of the trees had been stayed up and the plants in pots had all been removed beforehand.

At the Peak the gale was of course felt in its full force. Two matsheds at Mountain Lodge were blown down and the verandah at Austin Arms was carried away. The roof of the Commodore's bungalow was slightly damaged at the north end, and the matshed adjoining, belonging to the Naval officers, is a total wreck. The East Villa (Government officers' quarters) sustained some trifling damage on the eastern side, and several of the Chinaman's matsheds on the hill side were blown down.

Taim Tsa Tsui came out of the gale fairly well all things considered. Thanks to the timely notice given, the boats that intended seeking the friendly lee shore across the harbour, were able to get to their quarters before the wind was sufficiently strong to prevent their accomplishing the purpose. The boat people clubbing together, got their craft snugly stowed on shore by five o'clock, but as the sea was forced into the harbour and began to lay the hitherto dry land under water, these people were driven out of their refuge to take higher ground, which they accomplished by 11 o'clock or so. Happily there were no casualties, so far as we can learn, amongst these poor people. The mat shelter at the wharf erected by Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee in that spirit of thoughtfulness so characteristic of the Parsees, caved in some time during the night, and for a time, at least, visitors to Kowloon will have to remain exposed to sun and rain whilst waiting the arrival of the ferry. As was to be expected, many of the gardens have had injury done them that it will not be possible to make good for two or three years. The chief sufferers amongst the trees were the varieties of the Eucalyptus growing there which, in most cases, permitted the wind to uproot them altogether. The leverage they afford is far too great, at any rate during their attenuated infancy, to permit of their withstanding any blow of a severe character. The succulent stems of the banana palms also snapped off in many cases, and where these were of valuable kind, the loss has, of course, been appreciated. The praya wall facing Hongkong has stood very well, but the water that rushed over the top, removed a considerable quantity of the concrete backing. This wall was built by a private resident, with the understanding, we believe, that it should be kept up by the Government. As it is a boon not only to the resident but to visitors, and as the residents have not been favoured with extraordinary liberality by the Government, albeit several of them have been improving their properties with an ungrudging hand despite that their tenure is of little more value than a squatter's license, we trust the authorities will promptly renew the concrete and level the thoroughfare. The cost should not be more than a $100 or so. In Hung Ham Bay the water came in with such force and in such volume, as to partially destroy the walls of the properties of Messrs. Chagas and Madar. Fences have given way, in the same direction, in lamentable helplessness; and the mat bungalow of Mr. Francis has assumed an appearance of picturesqueness in compensation for the loss of utility that has seemingly taken place. Mr. Cox's bungalow had evidently at one time a strong tendency to dissolution, but changed its mind at the eleventh hour, and now stands, an undying monument of fickleness, minus a portion of the verandah covering. The Kowloon Hotel looks as if, forgetting its respectability, it had got inebriated during some period of the storm, and had battered itself against some other establishment in a similar plight. The partially recumbent wall of Mr. Chart's property seems to have undergone no change, probably because it was comparatively speaking, well under shelter. Mr. Rapp's garden seems terribly cut up, and Mr. Smith's property adjoining, would appear to have sympathised with it to a considerable extent. Excepting as to the plants, which of course can only be replaced by time, the damage done to Taim Tsa Tsui would appear to be of no greater extent than some three or four hundred dollars will make good. We forgot to note that a temporary bamboo and wood landing stage in Hung Ham Bay, changed its quarters during the night. We are indebted to one of the gentlemen residing in Taim Tsa Tsui for the following readings from a mercurial barometer:—

12.30 p.m.	29.77	11.30 p.m.	29.68
4 p.m.	29.72	1.15 a.m.	29.67
6.30 p.m.	29.69	3.30 a.m.	29.72

After which the glass continued to rise rapidly.

At Yow Mah Tee the soy manufactory, a wooden structure, was blown down, as was also a newly built and unoccupied house in Temple-street. At the Cosmopolitan Dock the water rose two feet above the land and the caisson had to be floated.

At Stone cutter's Island a junk was driven ashore and wrecked and some half-dozen cargo boats were smashed up, but no life was lost. Several persons were brought ashore by Mr. Leatherbarrow and his men.

At Stanley a junk was driven ashore, but no life was lost.

From the other out-stations no reports have been sent in.

The following are the readings of the barometer from 10.30 p.m. on Thursday night till six a.m. yesterday:—

10.30 p.m.	29.60	1.30 a.m.	29.67
11 p.m.	29.60	2 a.m.	29.67
12 p.m.	29.63	3 a.m.	29.68
12.30 a.m.	29.64	5 a.m.	29.76
1 a.m.	29.66	6 a.m.	29.80

The following is the report of the steamer *Pwan*:—Left Canton at 5.30 p.m., the wind blowing fresh from the N.E., barometer 29.74. At nine o'clock off Tow Lin the wind increased accompanied by heavy rain, squalls. Anchored until 4 a.m., the barometer falling during that time to 29.66. Arrived in Hongkong at 10.45 a.m., experiencing strong breezes, heavy squalls, and much rain.

A cricket match of a somewhat novel character was played at Lord Sheffield's park, near Hartings. One side was wholly composed of native West Africans, selected from those who are studying for various professions in London; and they proved that they know more of the game than some people thought by putting together 248 runs in their two innings, eight of them reaching double figures. That they were beaten does not affect the fact that the coloured gentlemen played well; and English cricketers will have to look to their laurels when men from West Africa can give such a good account of themselves.

POLICE COURT.

23rd September.

BEFORE THE HON. M. S. TONNOCHY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Kwong Atoi, described as an opium dross collector, was fined $50, in default three months' hard labour, for being in possession of prepared opium without a permit.

WRECKING.

Chun Au was fined 50 cents, in default twenty-four hours' imprisonment, for being in unlawful possession of a spar of wood which he said he had picked up on the Praya after the gale.

Choong Ai was mulcted in a like penalty for being in unlawful possession of a tub which he said he had picked up on the Praya.

LARCENY BY A SOLDIER.

Thomas Dunn, a private in the 27th Regiment, was charged with stealing a silver ring value seventy cents, the property of Lew Acheung, silversmith.

Complainant said he was master of the Cheung Shing silversmith's shop, Queen's-road East. On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, the defendant came into the shop and a companion stopped at the door. Defendant asked complainant if he had any silver rings, and on being shown one he put it on his finger and said, "This fits me; how much is it?" Witness told him it was seventy cents. Defendant said, "Very well, I will pay seventy cents," but instead of doing so he ran out of the shop. There were four workmen in the shop at the time. Defendant was pursued and caught and complainant asked him to give him back the ring, to which he replied "no got." He was then given into custody. He was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Corroborative evidence was given, but it appeared the ring was not found on the defendant when he was searched.

Three months' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Kamar Bosbee, a female, 19 years of age, of Constantinople, Sheik Hussein, of Aden, a clerk, and two Chinamen, a boy and cook, answering to the names of Alli and Mussa, were charged with assaulting Mahomed Khan, a musician.

The first defendant is a woman of ill-fame and the second was described as her sweetheart. The complainant was in the woman's employ as a musician. The complainant was leaving on account of sickness and first defendant wanted to search his box. He opened his box for her and she then wanted to take away his fiddle, by which got his living. He pulled one way and she pulled the other, and then she called the other defendants to beat him, which complainant said they did. The woman now claimed the fiddle as her property, but complainant said he had had it for eighteen years and it was his own. Several witnesses were called, and His Worship held the charge proved as against the first and second defendants, who were fined $5 and $1 respectively. The other two were discharged.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

LARCENY.

Cheong Ahong, charged on remand with the larceny of a box and a quantity of clothing, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Ng Akwong, Lo Acheung, and Lo Atin were charged with being suspicious characters. It appeared that a woman going from Little Hongkong to Wong Nei Chong saw the defendants some little distance behind her and became alarmed. When she came to Deep Bay she called out "save life" and the prisoners ran away, but they were pursued by some fishermen and caught. Their defence was that they were bricklayers out of employ, that one of them had taken a letter to Little Hongkong, that the other two had gone with him, and that they were returning to Victoria when they saw the complainant, but they did not do anything to her. They called several witnesses who gave them a good character and they were discharged.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

24th September, 7.30 a.m.

From the state of the weather that we experienced here yesterday, last night, and early this morning, I think that you must have had a blow in Hongkong. Yesterday afternoon the wind became squally from the North East, the sky overcast, and every appearance of bad weather approaching, although the barometer kept high —29.79; but after reading your account of the weather in Hongkong, and the Manila telegrams —which must be a great boon to your port—we are fully prepared for some bad weather. At eight o'clock last night the wind was increasing, still from the North East, and the aneroid showed a rise of .100 up to that time, and about half-an hour later the wind veered to the Eastward and came down in heavy squalls. The tide also rose considerably, flooding the streets both in Honam and Canton to such an extent that boats were the only means of locomotion. I have heard of no damage done or loss of life.

JOURNEY TO BINTHUAN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]

CONCLUDED.

I left Dakdo the next day at six a.m. I could not get any carts here for the reason that all the native vehicles were unwheeled, as they are of no use during the rainy season, the roads being inundated. I had great difficulty in procuring coolies to carry my provisions and baggage, which altogether, including arms and ammunition, did not weigh more than 150lbs. However, through the kindness of Father Combalbert, I found six Annamese Catholics who engaged with me as coolies. They divided what they had to carry amongst them, and we all started on foot. Before leaving I was told that the roads or footpaths to the frontier were exceedingly bad and difficult, and was advised not to go further than but to wait for the dry season to perform my journey. I was also told that the forests were full of tigers, and wild buffaloes, elephants, and rhinoceros; that men were daily attacked in crossing these dangerous uninhabited plains and forests, that, besides, should it rain for a night the small rivers which we would have to cross would become impassable torrents, etc., etc. These dangers and difficulties had already been communicated to me by some Europeans at Baria and Choben, and also by the French priest at Dakdo, though in milder colours, but as I had already incurred great expense and gone to too much trouble in the performance of this journey to abandon it, I determined to proceed at any rate as far as I could go and return only when something like real impossibility presented itself.

I started as I have said already, at six a.m. on Sunday, 25th July, for Xuyen-mot, some thirty kilometres eastward of Dakdo, followed by my coolies and one Chinese servant. I had hardly walked one mile when I saw the necessity of taking off my shoes, as I had had several *glissades* and falls occasioned by the hard red mud, which was so slippery that it was almost impossible to walk on it with shoes; besides, every fifty or hundred yards I found one or two feet of water. I was obliged to do like the natives and go barefoot, which was tiresome and exceedingly painful. A mile and a half from Dakdo, on the opposite side of the plateau to that on which the village is situated, I found large paddy fields on a low plain, inundated and muddy. This plain was about a mile in breadth and we had to cross it in two feet of water and six inches of mud. When we had crossed this, we ascended another large plateau, where there was a pretty good road but in some places were small pools which we had to cross. This road cuts through a forest of small trees, is laid with small pebbles not larger than a bean, and the soles of my feet ondured for two hours a real martyrdom by walking on them. I estimate the breadth of this plateau at about six miles. When I came to the opposite side I found a low plain covered at some places with three feet of water, above which the tops of the high grass were still visible. We had to wade over this to reach Luong Whung, a small village in the middle of the plain. The plain I estimate to be four miles in breadth from the plateau which we just crossed to the one visible before us in the distance. This march of two miles was very painful to myself and much more so to the carriers, who sometimes brought their feet out of the water with thorns sticking into them, and some half dozen or more leeches on their legs. Luong Whung was, however, reached at 11.30 a.m. We stopped at an Annamese hut on the banks of a small river, which is not navigable during the dry season, being dry at many places, but which was overflowing on the day of my arrival, causing in consequence the inundation of the plain. The current was exceeding rapid, and my bearers told me that whoever falls into this river is inevitably lost, being either drowned or killed by the alligators. These reptiles, it seems, also come out from the bed of the river and go into the plains to watch for prey; they do not attack you unless you are alone. Luong Whung cannot be called a village, it is too poor for such a name; it does not possess more than twelve or fifteen miserable bamboo huts standing apart from one another and built on a platform seven or eight feet from the ground so as to raise them above the water when the inundation of the plain attains a certain height. I took my breakfast in one of these huts, had a siesta for an hour, and at two p.m. we continued our march for another village called Xuyen-mot, distant ten miles from Luong Whung. I crossed the river spoken of above, on a wooden bridge almost rotten, and waded again in mud and water for nearly a mile, attacked now and then by numbers of leeches, when I found before me a bridge of only one plank eight or ten inches in breadth, not nailed but simply laid on miserable posts with a bar tied across with rattans and planted six feet apart. This naval and narrow bridge is about 500 yards in length, and passes over a certain part of the plain were the water is generally deeper than anywhere else. As soon as we had crossed this annoying and tiresome plain, we found high ground and a better road through brushwood, jungle, and forest. We met now and then some parties of savages either going to Chaben or Dakdo or returning to the Mois. These Mois do not differ much from the Annamese; some of them have pretty regular features. I remarked that many were almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth a few inches in breadth to cover their nudity. I met one day a family of Mois savages. They had with them a young girl of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, dressed in the Annamese style, and with some *coquelloris* about her. She had several gold rings on her fingers. Her trousers were raised high, and this permitted me to make out that she was well proportioned on the whole, although of a darker shade than the Annamese. These people are quiet and mild, and have never yet given any difficulty or trouble to the French Government. Large numbers are to be found on the borders of the northern and eastern provinces of French Cochin-China. I reached Xuyen-mot at six p.m. the same evening, and took up quarters in the *maison commune*. In every village there is a *maison commune*, which is something like our town hall. In large and important villages they are built of bricks and covered with tiles; they are large and airy, and their furniture consists simply of large beds or benches made of splendid hard wood, some small tables, and a large drum or a big hollow piece of wood, very sonorous, on which the guardian beats in special circumstances, such as to assemble the population of the village for defence against an enemy, or for the purpose of tracking thieves, murderers, or tigers discovered in the vicinity of the village. In these houses the native mayors and head-men assemble for the purpose of the administration of their village. The *maison commune* which I had now reached is composed of three large sheds attached to each other, covered with grass, clean enough, and able to accommodate about fifty persons in all. I was so tired and my feet so sore that as soon as I had satisfied my thirst and hunger I fell asleep and awoke only the next morning at four a.m. Some of the native authorities came to visit me at six a.m., more for the sake of curiosity than any other motive. Very few Europeans have been to Xuyen-mot; it is so far from Saigon that I know of only very few Nimrods who have been there in pursuit of the big game which abounds in the immense forests surrounding the place. The native officials who visited me proposed to take me to a place some two or three miles from this village, where they said wild bullocks, rhinoceros, and elephants were numerous. This I really believed, because the day before, in crossing a forest on my way to Xuyen-mot, I remarked numerous traces and tracks proving the existence in large numbers of large game. I declined the offer for two reasons, the first because I was in a great hurry to reach Binthuan and had determined before leaving Saigon not to lose a single hour during my journey, and, secondly, a more important reason was that I had not brought with me any heavy guns necessary for hunting such large beasts. I brought with me merely a small rifle 350 bore and a double barrel rifle of French make, calibre 20 French, which carries a bullet of something like the same weight as the snider. I had not much trust in this rifle, and would not venture on such an errand. I procured new coolies, nine in number, whom I had to pay at an extremely high rate for the reason that the distance between Xuyen-mot and Cumi is more than twenty miles and the road difficult, with several rivers and torrents to cross. Anyhow, I started at about seven a.m. One hour afterwards we entered a thick forest where a small path turning and winding before us was all the road to be found. At eleven a.m. we rested for breakfast. We had to cross several rivers where we found the water up to the waist with a rapid current. One river was too deep to wade through, but we found a large tree which had fallen across and which was still green. No other alternative presented itself, so we had to make use of its trunk and branches as a bridge to cross over. This was not an easy work, especially for the coolies with their loaded baskets. However, we managed to get over without any accident. At one p.m., after two hours' rest, we continued our tiresome march through plains and forests. The most difficult work for me was to go barefoot across the plains on which grows high grass which cuts like a razor. My bare feet and legs suffered greatly. On the way I remarked numerous traces of tigers, elephants, deers, &c. At about three p.m. we crossed the frontier, and I found myself in Annamese territory. Two hours later we ascended a high plateau and the wind brought to my ears the well known noise of the waves rolling on the sand of the sea coast or breaking on rocks, but the forest was so thick that we could see nothing of the sea. At six p.m. we descended the opposite side of this uninhabited plateau and came into a large plain with very poor paddy fields here and there. Some cocoanut trees and other fruit trees were visible about a mile ahead, with some huts scattered over the opposite side of the plain. We passed a poor and miserable pagoda covered with tiles on our left, and my bearers told me that this was Cumi. I ordered them to bring me to the "tram," or traveller's house. We took a dirty path on our right and walked past a row of poor dirty huts and came to another poorer and more miserable hut still, which was pointed out to me as the "tram." Into this I entered with my bearers, my servant, and my travelling companion M. H. T..... We had not been ten minutes in the "tram" before more than a hundred persons surrounded us on all sides. They all had ugly faces and looked more like thieves than honest men. They pryed about, looked into all our baggage, touched my revolver and other arms, and two or three of them, uglier and more dirty than the rest, asked us what business we had to come into Annamese territory and if we had passports. M. T., who had a passport signed by the Annamese Consul at Saigon, immediately showed his document. As for me, I pretended to be occupied in cleaning my guns and to take no notice of what was going on, but, so as to be prepared for any eventually, I hurriedly told my coolies, servant, and companion to be ready to beat a retreat in case any hostile movements should be made. I myself had my revolver ready loaded, my small rifle under hand, and four boxes of fifty cartridges each in my pocket, so as to be ready to defend myself in retreating and not to allow these dirty and miserable looking ruffians to arrest me and make me endure the humiliations that a friend of mine, a Frenchman, some eighteen months ago, suffered at the hands of these Annamese. I was certain before getting into Cumi that I should find the Annamese hostile or otherwise suspicious. However, my friend and companion, when asked by the Annamese who I was, told them that I had documents as well as he, that I came for the purpose of buying horses like himself, and that we intended to go no further than Pantit or Phanry. They did not appear to be contented with this explanation and interrogated our bearers, who merely replied, "We don't know who that man is; we were merely engaged to carry his bagage here, and that is all. As for being a Frenchman we don't know if he is one, but we don't believe it on account of his dark complexion." They asked me directly two or three times to show them my passport. I pretended not to understand, but opened my travelling bag in their presence as if I wanted to find something, but really in order that they might get a look into it and see my passport folded in four, the Chinese characters perfectly visible, together with the chop of the Direction of the Interior. What I was afraid of was that they would force me to exhibit it to them, when by unfolding it they would discover that the document was perfectly in order with the exception that it did not bear the chop of the Annamese Consul, accompanied with two Chinese characters meaning "Let pass." One of them, more impudent or audacious than the others, quickly shoved his hand into my bag to get at my passport, but I was watching their movements, and gave him a pretty sharp knock with the grip of my revolver on the knuckles. This made him withdraw his hand rapidly, with an angry exclamation of "cha-cha." I looked my bag immediately, and the three Annamese who seemed to be the principal authorities of this frontier village retired to an adjoining room for consultation. They reappeared a moment afterwards, and their manners were entirely changed; instead of being insolent and impudent they showed themselves more friendly, sat down, gave orders to sweep the room, told us to make ourselves comfortable, ordered our coolies to go to an adjoining room, and asked us for some tobacco and something to drink. When we dined they remained close to us, watching our movements, and from time to time they spoke in whispers. All this appeared singular to me, and T. determined not only to have them watched, but also to put some questions to them. To all my questions they replied with the greatest lies. They told me that it would take me eight days to go from Cumi to Pantit, and that the road was bad and infested with thieves and wild beasts. A few minutes later, and after consulting amongst themselves, they said that they made a mistake, that Pantit was two days' journey from Cumi, that there were five "trams" on the way where every comfort, coolies, horses, and hammocks could be had, that the expense from one "tram" to another was not very great, say about fifteen to twenty dollars, that if we wanted to make use of all these facilities we had only to give them $20, and they would despatch us next morning to the first "tram," but if we were tired and wanted a hammock each it would cost us $16 more, $8 for each hammock and two coolies; if, however, our purpose in going further was to buy horses, we had no need to take that trouble as they had several fine horses which would certainly suit us. My companion, after having consulted me, replied that we would give them an answer next morning. A Chinaman residing at Cumi, who was acquainted with my travelling companion, told us, as soon as our three ruffians left the "tram," that there was something unusual going on, and he recommended us to keep a good watch during the night. This timely communication proved to me that I was right in supposing that the three Annamese were plotting something against us. We took our precautions accordingly, and ordered a candle to be kept lit the whole night. Our coolies, who were in an adjoining room, must also have heard some conversation or other, because two of them glided into our room silently and asked us if we would allow them to sleep in our room, that they had overheard a conversation and they believed that we would be attacked during the night, or the next day on our way to Pantit. Knowing them to be Catholics and having their families in French Cochin-China we granted their request, because the poor fellows were trembling with fear. They all came in, knelt down for their evening prayers, and went to sleep, with the exception of one who kept trimming a large and long native torch. We also lay down, with our arms alongside of us. We were so tired by our long march that we soon fell asleep, my companion and I, but it was a disturbed rest. At one o'clock in the night it commenced to blow pretty hard and rain fell in torrents. Just at this moment I felt somebody pulling me by the arm. I awoke and asked my servant why he aroused me. He replied that the guardian of the "tram" had entered silently and carried out some native arms, lances and swords, which were hung in the room. It blew then a real gale, the house was shaken by the force of the wind, a great quantity of the palm-leaf roof flew away, our light was blown out, and we found ourselves in complete darkness with the rain pouring on us from all the apertures and openings made by the gale. Our men managed to light another fire, however, and we kept ourselves ready for all emergencies, seeing which the Annamese who were watching from outside or from the adjoining room, probably for an occasion to attack us, changed their plan. At four a.m. the gale was over, and at daybreak, after consulting with my companion, and taking the advice of our coolies and the Chinaman referred to above, we resolved not to proceed to the capital of Binthuan by the coast road, on account of the evident hostility of the natives and the great number of "trams" and military posts we would have to pass, and where our passports, especially mine, would be demanded. Our men informed us that the best thing we could do would be to retrace our steps, pretending that we did not want to proceed further, cross the frontier again and strike northwards for eight or ten miles up to the Mois, and, once there, obtain a guide well acquainted with the forests and mountain paths to bring us to that part of Binthuan where the Chams, or Champas, are still to be found. Although the gale was over, the rain did not cease to fall in torrents. Our coolies packed our baggage and we started without saying a word to any one. A curious thing happened. No one spoke a word to us or asked a single question. They were convinced, I am sure, that we had discovered their game and thought that we had given up our previous determination of going to the capital of Binthuan.

We passed the frontier and came to a small river

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1432

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $34,132.21.

DIRECTORS.

LIE SING, of the Lui Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the Sau Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1416

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	$1,000,000.00.
CAPITAL PAID-UP	$300,000.00.
RESERVE FUND	$425,000.00.
BALANCE UNDIVIDED	$70,378.43.

DIVIDEND paid to Shareholders, 20 % per annum.

DIVIDEND paid to ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS 25 % on the Amount of their Contributions.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

E. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1880. [1327

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [19

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1392

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 33 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as PEPPER'S Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medical roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—LOCKYER'S is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

LOCKYER'S is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by JAS. BOREE, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers. Sept. 18] [Sy 1495

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Is a very agreeable and perfectly safe Dentifrice, pleasantly perfumed, made by a combination with the purest medicinal Carbolic which, by its well-known antiseptic action, exerts a highly beneficial effect in preserving the Teeth, purifying the breath, preventing Tooth-ache, and strengthening the Gums; it is also of service as preventive of infection by inhalation.

Sold in Coloured Metallic Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. Carbolic Tooth Paste is sold in 1s. and 1s. 6d. Pots.

CALVERT'S CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Is a valuable remedy for Facial and other Skin Eruptions, Chafed Skin, Sore Heads, Lips, or Eyes, and Burns, Scalds, &c. Indolent Ulcers, Piles, Bruises, Stings, and Ear-ache will usually be much benefited by local application of this Ointment, which combines two healing ingredients sufficiently well-known to ensure fair voucher for efficacy of the mixture. Sold in 2oz. Pots, 1s½d. each.

From NEWTON CHANE, Esq., United States Consul, Manchester:—"CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder is the best I ever used. In this opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

SIDNEY H. BROWN, Esq., Army Commissary, says of CALVERT'S Tooth Powder:—"I have used it for the last two years, and can highly recommend it; and, having previously suffered much from toothache and sore gums, I can vouch for its efficacy."

Extract from *Chamber's Journal*:—"Among dentists it is acknowledged that in Carbolic Acid they have a powerful and efficacious means for relieving the distressing pains occasioned by diseases of the tooth."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.

o1360

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

Ess. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR. TRANSPARENT SOAP. Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

8—Al161]

JOHN POOK & CO.,
4, LIME ST. SQUARE, LONDON.
Established 1860.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Orders invited for Machinery and Ironwork in all branches, including Steamers and Launches for Sea and River Service. Plant for Railways, Mines, Tramways, Docks, Saw, Rice, and Sugar Mills, Coffee and Tea Estates, &c., &c.

Catalogues, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on receipt of particulars.

Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in London for payment against Shipping documents.

J. P. & Co. are open to receive consignments of every kind of Eastern product, and to give every information as to value, &c. [521 391

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, FOR HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE, FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

521681] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [3 Ap

HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEYS' EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEYS' CABINET GLASS PAPER, WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACKLEAD, &c.

OAKEYS' GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521 993

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed

IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Telemachus (str.)	H. Jones		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 1st prox.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)	A. Kidd		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th prox.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Bellerophon (str.)	T. W. Freeman		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 16th prox.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Russia (str.)			Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Malaga (str.)			Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Barcelona (str.)			Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Clydesdale	Hatfield	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Sumatra	H. A. Tribe	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG	Johann Hinrich	Oestmann	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Rosie Welt	Welt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Cora	Coombs	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Raphael	Sherman	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Alice Buck	Herriman	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SAN FRANCISCO	South American	Knowles	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Meath (str.)	J. Johnson	Hongkong	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	On 30th inst.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Menmuir (str.)	W. Ellis	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Peiho (str.)	Pellegrin	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Lombardy (str.)	Adamson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th prox., at 4 P.M.
BANGKOK	Dale (str.)	J. Thompson	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 29th inst., Daylight.
MANILA	Diamante (str.)	Cullen	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Homery		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Sumida-Maru (str.)	Hubonet		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 2nd prox., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Bengloe (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Sindh (str.)	Monge		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Indus (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY AND TAMSUI	Fokien (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Talbot		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUTTONS' SEEDS
ARE THE BEST.

SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.
SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.
SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.
SEEDS	SUTTONS'	SEEDS.

SUTTONS' COLLECTIONS OF SEEDS IN BOXES,

Hermetically Sealed and of best Germinating quality.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Complete Assortments.

£10 10s. £5 5s. £4 4s. £3 3s. £2 2s. £1 1s. 10s. 6d. and 5s.

FLOWER SEEDS,
Complete Assortments.

£2 2s. £1 11s. 6d. £1 1s. 10s. 6d. 7s. 6d. and 5s.

NO CHARGE FOR BOXES.

SUTTONS' SEEDS
have been awarded
TWENTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS,
And can be obtained duly authorized Agents in every part of the world, including

Mr. A. E. ABRAHAM, Hongkong.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

NOTICE.

In Ordering through London Agents, purchasers should be particular to stipulate for

SUTTONS' SEEDS.

SUTTON AND SONS,
READING, LONDON, ENGLAND,
1231] AND PARIS. [July 24.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN-WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,
Branded
"IP & WB"
WH
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"ARLEY,"
"STOUR."

STAMPING SHEETS,
BUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED,
And CLOSE ANNEALED.

Export Agents—
BROOKER, DORE & Co.,
4, CORBET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
525]

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature, thus,

LEA AND PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and See Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. [5292

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, made Dishes and Sauces. Invaluable for India, on account of its keeping good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, London, British Medical Journal*, &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout China.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED.
521] 43, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. [701

HEALTH RESTORED.

THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures effected by it. Prepared by

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.,

It is as harmless as Quinine, while as tonic for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked. [May 29.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

Are composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron, and Nux Vomica. An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD, and loss of NERVE POWER. This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly. BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from this COMBINATION of TONICS. FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other Medicine.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simply but certain REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." Act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation and safe under any circumstances.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are borne testimony to by thousands who have derived benefits from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of

FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are sold everywhere in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 11/ each. Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation. [521 1598

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1880. [1517

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at TEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1531

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Talbot, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1880. [1521

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DALE,"

James Thompson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1532

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
Taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"MENMUIR,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1880. [1518

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"BENGLOE,"

shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880. [1512

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Russian Steamer

"RUSSIA,"

expected here in about a fortnight, has room for a limited quantity of Cargo.

For Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880. [1513

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Commandant Homery, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SINDH,"

Commandant Monge, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TELEMACHUS,"

Captain H. Jones, will be despatched on or about the 1st October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1377

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX,"

Captain A. Kidd, will be despatched on or about the 9th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1365

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELLEROPHON"

Captain T. W. Freeman, will be despatched on or about the 16th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1880. [1453

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"ALICE BUCK,"

Herriman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1880. [1404

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"RAPHAEL,"

Sherman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1880. [1098

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"CLYDESDALE,"

Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [858

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"INDUS"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND Ports.)

THE Steamship

"MEATH,"

John Johnson, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1508

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"SUMATRA,"

H. A. Tribe, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1390

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE 33 L 11 German Barque

"JOHANN HINRICH,"

Oestmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Ports and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1880. [1464

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE German Steamer

"MALAGA,"

expected here about the 27th instant, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1523

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE German Steamer

"BARCELONA,"

shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1524

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"CORA,"

Coombs, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1880. [1525

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"SOUTH AMERICAN,"

Knowles, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1880. [1427

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"ROSIE WELT,"

Welt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1880. [1323

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1457

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [918

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRT-CLASS RISKS,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [26

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1880, at FIVE P.M., the Company's Steamship "PEI-HO," Commandant PELLEGRIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 24th September, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1880.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SUNDAY, September 26th, 1880, at DAYLIGHT, taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 24th September. PAREEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JUN.,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HURENÈE, due here on or about the 27th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at DAYLIGHT.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 1st October.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50A, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "LOMBARDY," Captain ADAMSON, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, at FOUR P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1880.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

A. H. SMITH, American ship, Bartlett.—P. & O. Co.

AGNES MUIR, British

EXTRACTS.

THE NEW ARRIVAL.

MA.

A charming little tiddy iddy bit of mother's bliss,
A tiny toddles, sweet as flow'rs of spr'ng;
A precious popsy wopsy—give it's mammy, don, a kiss,
A pretty darling itsy witsy ting!

PA.

So that's the little fellow! H'm! A healthy-looking chap,
Another mouth to feed, as sure as fate!
No, wife, I don't consider that his coming's a mishap,
But still I could have done with less than eight.

BROTHER.

My eye? Is that the baby? What a jolly little pup!
But I say, sis, wherever is its nose?
And I say, father, by-and-by, when he gets more grown up,
He'll wear my worn-out jackets, I suppose.

UNCLE.

Another? Well, thank goodness, I am not a married man.
What! don't I think him pretty? No, I don't.
To keep him from the workhouse you must do the best you can;
Don't think that I'll assist you—for I won't!

DOCTOR.

How are we getting on to-day? I trust we soon shall mend,
We mustn't think we're strong just yet, you know;
We'd better take a something which this afternoon I'll send.
And let me see—hum!—ha!—Ah, yes—just so.

NURSE.

He's lovely, that he is, mam! See them sturdy little legs!
He's twice the size of Lady Smither's third;
And when he comes a-cutting of his little toosey-pegs,
He'll be a man, he will, upon my word.

NEIGHBOUR.

Oh yes, dear, he looks healthy, but you mustn't trust to that—
I do not wish, of course, your hopes to dash,
But when I see a tender babe, so ruddy, strong, and fat,
I—look, dear, on his face! Is that a rash?

MA (*da capo*).

A charming little tiddy iddy bit of mother's bliss,
A tiny toddles, sweet as flow'rs of spring;
A precious popsy wopsy—give it's mammy, don, a kiss,
A pretty darling itsy witsy ting!

—*Fun.*

AN INJURED WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

The French have an old popular song answering to our "Billy Taylor." In this ditty a wronged young lady puts on a manly dress, fights her lover and kills him, after which the King pardons her for this vivacity. In France, it seems that Republican juries take an equally lenient view of the excesses of the fair. For example, Mdlle. Rosalie Gallois, a very young and lovely girl, had been most cynically and shamelessly betrayed by a baker named Chaumont. No greater scoundrel than Chaumont was ever horsewhipped; but Rosalie Gallois's great revenge did not stop short at whipping. She deliberately practised shooting for some days, and then "went for" her recreant lover with a revolver. Three bullets took effect, but the baker recovered, and was able to give evidence in court. Mdlle. Gallois herself said that, if she were imprisoned for ten years, she would begin shooting again as soon as she came out. In spite of this, the sympathetic jury acquitted Rosalie, and the baker must go in some fear for his valuable life. He deserves no sympathy, and the applause of the audience showed that their hearts at least sided with Rosalie.

BURNS AS A LOVER.

There is room on this page for only a few sentences from one other old love-letter. This one was written in 1783 by Robert Burns to Miss Ellison Begbie, the serving-maid whom he courted long and zealously, but all in vain, as she rejected him at last, although, as she confessed, it cost her 'some heartaches to get rid of the affair.' Burns shows a strange tenderness and earnestness in writing to this damsel, and seems to have been himself afraid that the solemnity of his reverence for her would frighten her from him, as perhaps it did. In the letter before us, he is alarmed lest she should take him for 'some zealous bigot, who conversed with his mistress as he would converse with his minister.' 'I don't know how it is, my dear,' he goes on to say; 'for though, except your company, there is nothing on earth gives me so much pleasure as writing to you, yet it never gives me those giddy raptures so much talked of among lovers.' Love with him is a religion—hardly a passion. 'Whenever the thought of my E. warms my heart, every feeling of humanity, every principle of generosity kindles in my breast. It extinguishes every dirty spark of malice and envy which are apt to infest me.' Like every other lover, of course he thinks his peculiar mood of love-making is the right mood. 'The sordid earthworm may profess to love a woman's person, whilst in reality his affection is centred in her pocket; and the slavish drudge may go a-wooing as he goes to the horse market—to choose one who is stout and firm, and as we may say of an old horse, one who will be a good drudge and draw kindly. I disdain these dirty, puny ideas. I would be heartily out of humour with myself if I thought I were capable of having so poor a notion of the sex, which were designed to crown the pleasures of society. Poor devils! I don't envy them their happiness who have such notions. For my part, I propose quite other pleasures with my dear partner.' But in Burn's case, as in a good many others, man's proposal was followed by a very different disposal. How altered his life might have been if Ellison Begbie had really become his partner for life, instead of merely inspiring such choice poems as 'Bonny Peggy Alison' and 'Now westlin winds!'—From "Some Old Love-Letters" in *One and All.*

SINGULAR CHANGES IN THE EARTH'S FIGURE.

An interesting hypothesis has been promulgated before the French Academy by M. Faye. It has been long known from geodetic surveys and pendulum experiments that continents and mountain ranges do not exert that attraction on the pendulum which might be expected of them, judging from the observed attraction of such isolated masses as Mount Schonallign in Scotland, or the great pyramid. In fact, the deficiency of mountains in this respect is so striking that in order to account for it geologists and astronomers have imagined that there are vast cavities underlying continents and mountain chains. A somewhat different explanation of the feeble action of the Himalayas on the pendulum has been offered by Sir George B. Airy, who supposes that the attraction of the mountains is counteracted by still fluid lakes of rock below them. But this suggestion does not meet the fact elicited by M. Saigey, that the attraction on islands of the sea is greater than it ought to be. It appears to be clear, however, that there is a relative lack of matter under continents, and an excess of it under oceans. The hypothesis of M. Faye would seem to solve the problem in a very simple and reasonable manner. He holds that under the sea, the earth's crust has cooled much more quickly than under dry land, and hence the solid sea-bed is denser and thicker than the sub-continental mass. Water is a good conductor of heat as compared with rock, and being liquid it is also able to convey heat from its underlying basin. Geodesy shows the present figure of the earth is an ellipsoid of revolution; but if M. Faye's hypothesis is correct it has not always been so. At first it was an ellipsoid, but the unequal cooling of the earth due to the liquid mantle covering it led to an unequal stress and the elevation of continents where the crust was thinner. These continents, according to M. Faye, surrounded the north pole, and the level of the ocean over our hemisphere was raised, thus bringing the earth to a more spheroidal form. Finally, as the cooling continued, the austral continents attracted the oceans, and the figure became once more ellipsoidal, as it is to-day. If this ingenious speculation were the true one, it would undoubtedly help geologists to explain the origin of glacial periods.—*Engineering.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

'Rob Roy' MacGregor at Blackheath.

High above the chimneypiece in Mr. MacGregor's writing-room hangs, carefully framed and glazed, one of those curiously illustrated broadsheets formerly sold largely in the streets and at fairs, but now vanishing from circulation, and reducing, in one direction at least, the quantity of information to be studied by future historians of the Macaulay school. On the top of this strange document is a woodcut of a ship on fire, flying almost on her beam-ends by the violence of the storm, as if three of the bodies once supposed to be elementary, air, fire, and water, had united their efforts to achieve her destruction. Beneath the picture is a good old-fashioned ballad of some thirty verses, be the same more or less, describing the loss of the *Kent* East Indiaman by fire in the Bay of Biscay in the year 1825. This broadsheet came into the hands of the owner, captain, and crew of the Rob Roy canoe in an odd fashion. He happened to be in Scotland—he was born at Gravesend, although his name is MacGregor—and in the neighbourhood of Forfar during the races. As a member of the Open Air Mission, he thought the opportunity favourable for exhortation; but failed to make much impression until he secured the attention of a sailor, who had lost both feet in the explosion of the *Kent*, and was picking up a sort of living by selling the ballads just described. The coincidence struck him as extraordinary, for the destruction of the *Kent* was an important event in his own life, and marked by the possession of a very curious letter. This missive, now hanging up in Mr. MacGregor's drawing-room, is merely a half-sheet of note-paper, on which are still legible the words written in pencil by his father, General Sir Duncan MacGregor, on board the *Kent* on the 1st March, 1825, shortly after the ill-fated Indiaman caught fire. The note was enclosed in a bottle; and, on the rescue of the greater part of 31st Regiment, passengers, and ship's crew, was left in the cabin to be cast into the sea by the explosion, which, long delayed by the skill of her officers, finally destroyed the *Kent*. Nineteen months afterwards, the bottle, incrusted with shells and seaweed, was picked up at Bathsheba, a bathing-place on the west of Barbadoes, by a person bathing there, who opened the bottle and read the account of the loss of the *Kent*. Not the least extraordinary circumstance is that the writer himself, arrived shortly afterwards at Barbadoes as lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, to find his letter, written, while death was staring him in the face, on a ship on fire, with five hundred barrels of gunpowder on board, safe and legible, three thousand miles west of the Bay of Biscay.

The portrait of Sir Duncan MacGregor, now in his son's dining-room, represents a hearty old gentleman who could hardly be suspected of his real age—ninety-three. This tough old warrior, still bright and cheerful as he looks, is one of those remarkable men whose lives make, as it were, a bridge between the old world and the new. It is now eighty years since this veteran K.C.B., who now stands third on the list of generals, entered the service; for he actually held the King's commission and wore a sword at the age of thirteen, an interesting fact to a schoolmaster-ridden generation. Seventy years ago he fleshed his sword at Maida under the gallant Stuart, and afterwards took part in various encounters in Egypt and the Peninsula. He also was present in the disastrous Walcheren expedition, only recollected now by the famous epigram:

'The Earl of Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, burning to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.'

The first person saved from the burning *Kent* was the future canoeist, lecturer, preacher, rifleman, and organiser of successful societies, Mr. John MacGregor, whose voyages in the Rob Roy have spread his name over the civilised world. Being only a few weeks old, he was held to have the first claim to a place in the first boat, and was saved together with his mother, his father following many hours later, after a difficult journey along the spanker-boom, the descent of a rope, and a perilous drop into a boat, a feat in attempting which many persons were lost and injured. The baby came home to England in the brig *Cambria*, and grew up to go to Cambridge, and prove one of the best oars in the Trinity boat; to study law under Chitty and other eminent instructors, only to finally hang up his wig in his parlour: to win prizes with his rifle; and to see the world as it appears from a canoe. Yet his friends say that he only wanted the spur of poverty to supplement a successful university career by a lucrative practice at the Bar. Be this as it may, his independence of his profession as a means of livelihood decided him to relinquish it, not from indolence—for few have worked and do work harder—but from a conviction that his work in the world is not to be done in wig and gown. Almost every pursuit he has conducted successfully. Over the door of his little room rests, among other weapons, the rifle he won at the first officers' contest at Hythe in a field of a hundred and ten competitors, and against the wall hang photographs of the Elcho Challenge Cups, one of which he won two years in succession, but got beaten for at the third contest, in which victory would have given him the cup. In his wanderings far and near, and in the course of a singularly active life, he has collected a mass of curious and interesting relics—shells from the Red Sea, pottery from the Sea of Galilee, charred fragments from Zoan, and a crocodile, whose husk hangs over the main entrance to the house, as if the owner were as nearly related to Sidrophel as the Hampshire and Berkshire rustics imagine his neighbour, the Astronomer Royal, to be. On either side of an umbrella-stand hang the costumes of a Nubian and of a Samoan damsel, both alike in pattern and of equal scantiness, but of different material. These interesting garments are flanked by assegais and spears of various kinds, some made of human bone and elaborately wrought, others of the simplest possible kind. To balance, as it were, those savage weapons, a few clay-mores ancient and modern are disposed in a kind of trophy around Sir Duncan MacGregor's sabre—one of those fine curved blades brought from Egypt after Abercrombie's campaign, the shape of which still remains to the general officer. Spread against the wall is the dark-blue sail hoisted by the Rob Roy on the Jordan, the Nile, and the Red Sea; the strange colour of which is explained by the desire of the canoeist to escape observation from Arabs and other Orientals, whose curiosity is wearisome and honesty doubtful. The more youthful of the wondering Eastern rustics have also an awkward way of throwing clods and stones at any unaccustomed object, and, if possessed of a gun, of firing at it. Despite all inconveniences, however, Mr. MacGregor stands firm on the canoe question, declaring that the seated attitude, with the rest for the back to lean against, is *le dernier mot* of independent boating. Canoeing is immeasurably to be preferred to rowing. 'As the reformed convict told his master, who quoted the proverb about honesty being the best policy, I have tried both, and infinitely prefer the canoe. It is the spine on which fatigue tells, the one bone which supports the whole fabric; and it is precisely the spine which cannot be rested in rowing. What is the restful attitude of an oarsman? Covering over his oar—about as comfortless a kind of repose as you can imagine. In the canoe, on the contrary, one is perfectly at ease all the while, and the low position in the boat gives immense comfort and power. Rowing, I grant, is swifter for a day or two, but it cannot be practised on strange waters alone; and the sense of freedom depends on this independence of aid from a coxswain.'

The speaker—than whom no man living is better qualified to give an opinion on the comparative merits of oar and paddle—is a tall man, with iron-gray hair and moustache, and a hard wear-and-tear look about him, as of bone and muscle unencumbered by superfluous weight. His tongue has just that slight tinge of bonnie Scotland which, like a glimpse of purple heather, recalls the memory of the 'land of the mountain and the flood.' To judge, not by past deeds, but by present aspect, a strong sinewy man, ready at any moment, despite his fifty-four years, either to breast a hill-side or to guide the Rob Roy through the seething rapids of an unknown stream. Happily married within a few years to a lady who, like the Duchess of Sutherland, is an energetic canoeist, John MacGregor is an extraordinary instance of a late conversion to the married theory of existence. During his earlier manhood he apparently exulted in solitude, and esteemed the sensation called 'lonesomeness' in the United States above everything else. There is a great deal to be said for the view obtained of the world from a solitary standpoint, if the viewer be a serious thoughtful man bent on gathering valuable experience. As Mr. MacGregor points out, the solitary voyager is the person who gains knowledge; for the simple reason that he must look at people and talk to them, and must have long hours in which to digest what he has seen and heard, while pleasant companions—if they be worthy of the name—carry their own amusement with them wherever they go, and are never driven to seek the queer experiences which are really the incidents for which one travels. The crew of the Rob Roy tells, however, of one specimen of solitary life which proved a little trying—even to him. This adventure did not befall him in the canoe, but in the tiny yawl in which he coasted along the north of France, sailed up to Paris in 1867, and finally made the voyage from Paris to Southampton without assistance. On his return he had expected to get a steamer to tow him from Havre to Southampton, but being disappointed, put to sea alone. He describes the sensation of being absolutely alone in a tiny craft in mid-Channel as peculiar in the extreme, the prospect having been for some time composed of sun, sea, and sky, without any sign of a sail. On nearing the English coast he hailed a small vessel, and asked whether he were east or west of the Isle of Wight, a question which, taken with the size of his boat, produced the impression that he was mad. It was near Dover that he met with the only serious accident that ever befell him. To his yawl was attached a tiny dingy, very useful, and indeed indispensable when in port, but sometimes awkward when towed aft the yawl. A heavy sea struck this dingy, and flung it violently against Mr. MacGregor, whose face was dashed against the 'horse' in front of him. He declares that he never realised the value of eyesight until he found himself half-stunned and, for the minute blinded by the rush of blood, alone in a little boat, and far from the shore.

In the parlour beneath the reception rooms of his house at Blackheath, the veteran navigator has—laid up in ordinary—the two Rob Roys—the original oak-built canoe, with which he visited France, Germany, and Switzerland, and its cedar-covered successor, in which he paddled on the Red Sea, the Nile, the Jordan, and the Sea of Galilee, the Abana and the Kishon. The second is the famous sleeping canoe, cunningly devised to make a dwelling-place by night; perfectly dry, snug, and comfortable, with every convenience for cooking. Ranged above these boats and the paddles, which, without damage, went through all their adventures with them, are some dozens of hats, caps, and helmets, tried by turns by the indefatigable canoeist, who has finally settled down to the conviction that a pith helmet, with unequal peaks, to be worn either way as the sun may be, is the perfect head-gear for the water, as it protects the head perfectly, is light and comfortable, and if knocked off by accident floats perfectly well. Upstairs again is encountered a trophy of a melancholy kind. It is made of dog-collars—the relics of the faithful companions of the voyages of a quarter of a century. Directly opposite this mournful object is a frame containing several square yards of photographs of sailor-boys. These are portraits of the winners of the 'Rob Roy prizes,' presented annually by Mr. MacGregor to the boys of the various training-ships, in whom he takes the warmest interest. Photographs, however, are not the only pictorial adornments of his house; for he is a good draughtsman, and manages water-colours with a fair amount of skill—witness a picture of Nishni Novogorod, a place of which he entertains the liveliest recollections—with its Chinese quarter, its enormous transient 'fair' population, its ten-thousand-ton boats, and other wonders, all of which he saw on one of his solitary trips, and pronounces marvellous almost beyond belief. There is, in his opinion, nothing for a young man, like travelling alone, and no exercise better and safer than canoeing.—*World.*

A STORY OF FELIX PYAT.

A good story is told of Félix Pyat, the Communist, by the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*:—At the fall of the Commune a certain young subaltern was advancing to a parley with a few men who held a barricade when their chief announced that he bore this hated name. The man said that he wished to give himself up on condition that the lives of the twenty men who were with him should be spared. He was willing to atone for their fault. The officer, making sure that he had the redoubtable Pyat in his hands, cheerfully accepted this proposition. The insurgents laid down their arms, the twenty marched to their homes, and their leader, with the suspicious name gave himself up. The news spread through the army like lightning. The supposed Pyat was taken before the general in command, and by him sent off in a carriage and pair and under escort to Versailles. But the charm was dispelled as soon as he gave his Christian names, for Félix was not among them. "Comment," said the officer, "are you not Félix Pyat?" "Oh, no; quite another person—Piat with an 'i.'" And it was quite true; the real Simon Pure had quietly slipped away, perhaps not unaided by the fuss they were making over the capture of the sham one.

CURING THE GOUT.

In the following written prescription, addressed by a medical man resident at Roemershausen, in the district of Cassel, to one of his patients, will be found a new and somewhat remarkable cure for gout:—"I have measured your baptismal name, and assured myself quite exactly that it exhibits fully an inch-length of gout. This is deplorable, but, if you have faith in my treatment, I propose, with God's help, to cure your malady for you as long as you shall live. This I shall do on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the month. But, ere those days arrive, I shall have mitigated your suffering. This is what you will have to do upon the days in question. You must not drink too much milk in your coffee, nor eat pork; upon no account must you step across water, nor, indeed, meddle in any way with that liquid. Keep yourself nice and warm, preferably in bed; the more rapidly will you get better. You may drink a little water, but it must be drawn by somebody else. But, whatever may be promised to you in the meantime, have nothing to do with it. Nothing will do you any good but my treatment." The recipient of this extraordinary prescription, like a late distinguished nobleman, who had tried a certain novel wine recommended to him as an effectual means of warding off his hereditary disease, replied, in effect, "I prefer the gout."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 24th Sept., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.00 to 108.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$104.00 to 116.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 33 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.00 to 3.35
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.95 to 3.05
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.50 to 1.65
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 33 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 900 reed, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, El, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 5 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.20 to 2.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.00 to 6.05
Lead, LH, per picul	$5.20 to 5.25
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.90 to 5.95
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$59.40 to 59.60
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$59.50 to 59.70
Steel, English, per tub	$3.20 to 3.25
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 23.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$26.00 to 27.80
Tin Plates, per box	$5.75 to 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Sam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Cinnabar, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.50 to 17.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$8.50 to 81.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,250
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.00
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.00 to 8.00
Camphor, packed, per picul	$22.00 to 28.00
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refaso, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 155
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per picul	$41.00 to 45.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$0.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Red, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.60
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.85 to 3.45
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.95 to 3.05
Dried Lily Flowers	$6.25 to 6.35
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.68 to 1.81
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.95 to 7.10
Fungus	$40.00 to 50.00
Fluts, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 235
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.70 to 18.00
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.50 to 31.00
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.80 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.15
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.50
Paw chi, per picul	Tls. 4.45 to 5.50
Peas, White, per picul	$2.04 to 2.07
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.82 to 1.84
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.76 to 1.78
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.78 to 1.81
Pearl Barley, per picul	$8.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per piculs	Tls. 1.30 to 1.35
Putchuck, per picul	$14.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.20 to 2.24
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.14 to 2.16
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.64 to 1.66
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.94 to 1.96
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.85 to 1.87
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.60 to 2.70
Saltpatre, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$3.95 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cnt, per picul	$3.10 to 3.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	2.75 to 6.35
Sharkfins, per picul	$35.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 33.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$15.00 to 16.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$10.00 to 10.40
Rattans, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Rangar, per picul	$3.70 to 4.00
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.40
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.60
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$1.35 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$8.20 to 8.90
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.65 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.05 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.90 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$7.95 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$6.80 to 7.00
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.00 to 6.05
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
America	Sept. 4	Mooney	Brit. str	948	Birley & Co	Repairing
Bombay	Sept. 21	Goggin	Brit. str	740	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Dale	Sept. 21	Thompson	Brit. str	645	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Diamante	Sept. 14	Cullen	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	Manila
Douglas	Sept. 22	S. Ashton	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Elcano	Sept. 4	Urriola	Span. str	517	Remedios & Co	Manila
Fokien	Sept. 22	Abbott	Brit. str	509	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Gaelic	Sept. 14	Kidley	Brit. str	1712	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Hing Shing	Sept. 19	Hawthorne	Chi. str	444	C. M. S. N. Co	
Hongkong	Sept. 10	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	66	Kwok Keen Kie	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kang-chi	Sept. 19	Crowlie	Chi. str	683	C. M. S. N. Co	Hoihow
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Malacca	Sept. 3	Seaton	Brit. str	1029	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Marivoles	Aug. 7	Munoz	Span. str	523	Remedios & Co	Repairing
Menzaleh	Sept. 21	Homery	Fren. str	1273	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Peiho	Sept. 23	Pellegrin	Fren. str	2073	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles
Pewan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Quinta	Sept. 17	Thomson	Ger. str	874	G. R. Stevens & Co	Saigon
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Venice	Sept. 20	Dodd	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Wells	Sept. 22	Mossmann	Ger. str	392	Meyer & Co	
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Macao
Yottung	Sept. 15	Scott	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow
SAILING VESSELS.						
Agnes Muir	Sept. 21	Lowe	Brit. sh	853	Melchers & Co	
Alice Buck	Aug. 27	Herriman	Amr. sh	1425	Vogel & Co	New York
A. H. Smith	Sept. 19	Bartlett	Amr. sh	1457	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Alva	July 28	E. de Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
Amoy	Sept. 18	Schade	Ger. sch	314	Chinese	
Aurrora	Aug. 29	Milne	Brit. bk	204	Kwong Chong Tye	
Bessie	Aug. 30	Mabb	Brit. bg	228	Siemssen & Co	
Brunette	Sept. 19	Dow	Brit. bk	375	Russell & Co	
Bua Caso	Aug. 9	Langor	Siam. bk		Chinese	
Cananore	Sept. 20	Lafitte	Fren. bk	558	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Canton	Sept. 18	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Caroline	Sept. 16	Michelson	Ger. sch	273	E. Schellhass & Co	
Centaur	Sept. 19	Offeren	Ger. bk	403	Wieler & Co	
Ceylon	Sept. 2	Hayden	Amr. bk	681	Russell & Co	
Channel Queen	Sept. 19	Lacheur	Brit. bk	609	E. Schellhass & Co	
Clydesdale	June 28	Hatfield	Brit. sh	1823	Vogel & Co	London
Cora	Aug. 20	Coombs	Amr. sh	1431	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Courier	Sept. 19	Le Porte	Fren. bk	346	Landstein & Co	
Dorothea	Sept. 19	Moller	Ger. bk	620	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Flechero	Sept. 5	Corlyon	Brit. bk	730	Wieler & Co	
Ed. Gressier	Sept. 17	Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
G. Admiral	Sept. 18	Thompson	Amr. sh		Russell & Co	
Hermine	Aug. 18	Lonngrin	Swed. bk	289	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
H. W. Dudley	Aug. 31	Dudley	Amr. bk	1098	Adamson, Bell & Co	
James Bailey	Sept. 18	Mann	Amr. sh	1531	P. & O. S. N. Co	
J. Henrich	Sept. 5